The People's Advocate.

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I Wonder Why.

I wonder why it is that some
Through all their days and nights and years,
Gather the sunshine of this life,
And others are only clouds and tears?

I wonder why it is that some
Dance, laugh and jest, while others weep?
That some no wakeful hours see,
While some know not what 'tis to sleep?

I wonder why it is that balm
Into some lives is always poured,
While others know not what it is
To hear a sympathetic word?

Think not I jeer or murmur at
This mixture of life's bliss and woe.
Think not I grumble or repine,
I only wonder that it's so.

For many a heart when touched by grief
Would bask in sunshine like its mate,
And could appreciate a change
Although its coming might be late.*

And many lips would taste life's wine,
And harvest of each coming year,
And many a heart rejoice to find
Fair, ripened corn within the ear.

But long as life goes on, there'll be,
For some rich bliss, for others, woe;
And though I murmur not or sigh,
I wonder that it must be so.

HOW IT ENDED.

Miss Jane Beagle had lived years enough in this wicked world to know that even single blessedness is not always perfectly satisfactory. She had flirted with several admirers, but she went too far when she refused Billy Winkum because he was poor and unknown, for Billy had in him that stuff that makes a man rise in some place—opinions of his own, a loud voice, a feeling that he was as good as anybody else, if not a little better, and a talent for Fourth of July orations. So that in these years which had changed his old love from "that handsome Jane Beagle" to "Miss Jane Beagle, that hasn't ever married," he had risen in the world and been to Congress, and was a person of such distinction that no one would have dared to call him Billy Winkum. Mr. William Warrington Winkum was his designation; a finer coat, more watch and chain, or a larger diamond in his cravat, were owned by no one in Billberry.

He had never married, but that had made him all the more desirable to Billberry society. He had met Jane very often there; and now Jane would very willingly have proved to him that her decisive "No" of fifteen years ago had been repented of. Alas! either Mr. William Warrington Winkum no longer grieved over that "No," or he regarded it as final.

"And yet he hasn't married," said Miss Jane; "and he don't flirt round amongst the young girls, nor pay attention to the widows. I have not a gray hair. He is five years older than I am in any way. Suppose he should like me still?"

However, concealment did not seem to prey like a worm in a bud on Mr. William Warrington Winkum's damask cheek. He shouted on the platform at election with unimpaired lung power, and he built himself a house on the hill wherein he installed a housekeeper, his remarkable old grandmother, who had outlived fourteen grandchildren, and at ninety, walked rode, talked and ate with an energy not often met in a woman of forty.

Oh! that house with its bright bricks, its new shutters, its elaborate roof, its stately chimneys, its balcony and front porch, and its interior of Wilton carpets, real lace curtains and velvet parlor furniture! How often Jane Beagle said to herself:

"All this might have been mine if I had said 'yes to Billy." She said it to herself very often one day, about house cleaning time, when she was doing her best with the shabby old house that was all her own now. One after another had slipped out of it—some were married, some were dead—nobody remained.

"I don't think I can stand it much longer," sighed Jane. "I must take boarders or something. Nobody to speak to all day long. If I feel sick, nobody to do for me."

Jane was down on the kitchen floor scrubbing as she spoke. The rag carpet was hanging on the line outside. The rush-bottomed chairs, well scrubbed, were turned upon the grass to dry, every pan shone beautifully, but the wood was worm-eaten, and the smoothest whitewash would not make the wall flawless.

"Heigh ho," sighed Jane; "I like a handsome house, but I shan't ever have one of my own."

She said it aloud—a habit of talking to herself had grown upon her—but to her surprise she was answered on the instant.

"Why, who knows!" said a voice. "You may have the handsomest house in the village yet. Who knows?"

"Don't you want me to tell you how?"

"Good gracious!" cried Jane, jumping to her feet; "who is that?"

"It's only me, ma'am," replied a stout dark woman, with a big straw hat trimmed with poppies on her ears, who sat on the door sill and smiled at Jane merrily. "It's only a poor gypsy wandering over the world telling folks fortunes for them. Will you have your told, lady?"

"Mine?" said Jane, laughing. "Why, I am too old."

"You are young enough to have lots ahead of you, lady," said the gypsy. "Come, what's twenty-five cents to you to hear all your good luck? Besides, luck is misused sometimes if we are not on the look out for it."

What woman does not believe in her inmost heart that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in philosophy?

What single woman doubts that somewhere upon earth fate keeps the other half of her soul?

"It would be awfully foolish," said she; "but nobody will ever know, and I think I'll do it."

She felt in her pocket for some change. It was not there. She had given it, she remembered, to the man that mended the wash-boiler that morning. And she went to the drawer of the little bookcase with a sliding desk in it, which stood in the sitting room, to get it. The gypsy followed her, chaffing, laughing, hinting at things which brought blushes to Jane's cheek. She peeped into a drawer. There lay the silver spoons and forks, the sugar tongs, a brooch set with pearls, Jane's only costly bit of jewelry, and a roll of bills. Miss Beagle drew her little income once a quarter, and kept it in the house instead of the savings bank, which once had ceased payment for a while.

The bright eyes, set close together in the gypsy's head, saw all at a glance; and her smile was very bright as Miss Jane put the twenty-five cents into her hand.

"I have taken a notion to you," she said, looking at the palm of the small if not beautiful hand that lay in hers. "There's luck afore you. There's one that is liked, not far off, eh?"

Jane blushed again.

"He'll give you a handsome house and set you up in a carriage," added the gypsy. "Now own up, your heart is toward him, is it not?"

"He cares not whether it is or not," sighed Jane, unaware that she had spoken.

"Lady," said the gypsy solemnly. "I have a great power. I can bring together the disunited. I can cure love troubles. Do as I tell you and he shall come to you again."

"What am I to do?" Asked Jane, carried away by her own emotions and the gypsy's dramatic manner.

"I'll tell you, lady," said the gypsy. "Kneel down here beside this chair. Let me cover your face with this handkerchief. Don't be afraid, it's clean; its a magic handkerchief. Now think of him. Think of him you love, and don't move until I tell you."

People in love are generally a little mad, I am afraid, and Jane had been hopelessly measuring the image of Mr. Warrington Winkum in her heart for years. She did what the gypsy bade her.

The next moment she felt the handkerchief tied tightly over her eyes, and next her hands were tied also with a stout cord.

She screamed, but some one was tying her feet together.

"It's no use, lady," said the gypsy's voice, blandly. "I've got the key of the drawer and I shan't hurt you. I'll just help myself and go."

About an hour after the gypsy had left, Mr. William Warrington Winkum drove past Jane's house in a buggy. He was fond of lilacs and stopped to gather a bunch that hung over the fence from a full bush. As he put them up to his nose a scream met his ear.

"Something is the matter," he said, and without stopping to tie his horse, he ran into the garden and up the path to the house.

The kitchen was empty, the scrubbing brush on the floor, the pail upset. The gypsy had done that as she departed. Another scream was heard. William rushed into the inner room and found Jane with her head tied up in a black silk handkerchief, and her feet and hands bound.

In a moment he had her untied. The next she sat in her chair. "Such a sight!" she said to herself; but Mr. William Warrington Winkum noticed that she had nice plump arms under her tucked-up sleeves, and that her big frightened eyes were blue indeed. Happily, she had not shed a tear.

"I've been tied here for 1 don't know how long, Mr. Winkum," she said. "Oh, how glad I am you came by! I have been robbed of everything I had—my silver, my money, my jewelry. What shall I do I don't know."

"Unprotected women," said Mr. Winkum, seriously, "ought not to reside in any house alone."

"Sometimes," said Jane, "she can't well help it."

It was so singular in that old calico, with such shoes, and no back braid—for that was hanging over her bureau glass up stairs—Miss Jane could never half believe it; but then and there William Warrington Winkum changed suddenly into a former Billy Winkum, and said, without any oratorical flourish or a big word.

"Jane, you don't need to live alone. I've always liked you, and I sorter think, arter all, you've always liked me. Have me, won't you?"

"Not even my black braid on!" thought Jane Beagle afterward. But all she said was: "Oh! Billy, I was such a goose fifteen years ago.

"I'm glad Billy had sense enough to marry a settled old maid," said Grandma Winkum at the wedding. "Gals is so hity tity, and widders so kinder overrulin' and unsettlin'—Old maids is kinder and thankful and willin' to please."

But Jane was too happy to be offended by anything any woman could say.

RELIGIOUS READING.

He Died Rich.

As certain persons were returning from the burial of their dead, the remark was made, "What a sad life our friend lived. How unfortunate he was. Poverty seemed to accompany him. He died poor." "Had he not some little success?" one inquired. "No," the answer was; "everything was against him; his life was a failure." "I do not understand you," said a voice, which had thus far been silent; "I was with him in his last moments, and I thought he died rich." "You are mistaken; his estate amounts to nothing at all." "But surely he left a good name, and a legacy of noble deeds, and a holy example, and lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence, when no sunbeams fell upon his path." "Then he died rich," was the emphatic declaration, "richer than the millionaire who went to his long home the same day, miserable in all but his gold." Any grasping, selfish man with a moderate share of brains may gather money, and learn the art of keeping it; but one in a hundred can conquer bravely in the battle of life as he did, and step forth from the ranks a Christian hero.—*Henry M. Booth, D.D.*

Religious News and Notes.

Among the Dakotah Indians there are 800 Cangregational members, with ten pastors.

An institution for the training of missionaries, called Selwyn College, has been established in Cambridge, England.

The Methodist Episcopal Church proposes to raise a fund of $25,000 for the building of chapels in Sweden and Norway.

The Rev. Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Church, has been appointed to represent the American Bible Society at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in May next.

The Southern Presbyterian Church appears to be gaining faster in cities than in the country. In seventeen cities its net gain in five years has been ten per cent.; in the country, eight per cent.

The Association for the Propagation of the Faith is the chief missionary society of the Roman Catholic world. It received last year from Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica only $1,204,005, of which $21,700 was contributed in America. The great bulk of the receipts was raised in Europe.

Within fifty years the number of ordained foreign missionaries has increased from 656 to 6,696, not including native assistants; the number of communicants in native churches has increased from 70,000 to 857,332, and the contributions of American Christians have risen from $250,000 to $2,500,000 a year.

President Arthur has formally taken possession of the pew in St. John's church, Washington, which was occupied by President Madison, and since that day has been occupied by several generations of Presidents. This pew, which is near the center of the church was set apart in 1816 for the President's use, free of charge; the treasurer's books show that its occupants, with one exception, insisted upon paying the annual rental.

The statistics of the Methodist Church in Vermont are as follows: Number of circuits, 173; preaching stations, 221; effective ministers, 134; supernumerary and superannuated ministers, 25; ministers on probation, 15; pastoral supplies, 27; church membership, 15,273; probationers, 2,174; Sabbath school scholars,, 77,247; church edifices, 183; value of churches, $720,708; parsonages, 124; value of parsonages, $166,600; residing Elder's salary, $4,095; amount paid Bishops, $498; current expenses, $12,385.

The year just closed has been an unusually prosperous one for Iowa Baptists. At the state convention of the society held recently, it was stated that the aggregate membership in the state was 28,000. Fifteen societies are building churches. Five churches were built last year. Since the last convention eight ministers have died. The thirty-one missionaries who have been at work in the interest of the denomination have baptized 111 persons and preached 4,000 sermons. They have received 193 persons to membership by letter, and fifty-one by faith.

A Difference.

Circumstances do most assuredly alter cases. A man who had a horse to sell was asked by a gentleman who invaded his stable what he asked for him.

"That horse," was the reply, "is a very remarkable animal. A child can drive him; he's as tame as a kitten, and was never known to shy. I will sell him for one hundred and fifty dollars."

The stranger took out from his side pocket a mysterious looking book and put down the sum the man had mentioned.

"Do you want to buy that horse, my friend?" the stable-keeper asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply, "I don't want to buy any horse; I am simply the tax collector, and I am round appraising property."

"Oh, ah, yes, I see. Well, in that case, I may as well confess that I have exaggerated matters. That horse, if I were going to sell him, is all I have described him to be and well worth the price I ask. But as a horse to be taxed he is old, spavined, a bad kicker, vicious, and not worth a penny more than twenty-five dollars."

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Making Eyelashes Longer.

"Long eyelashes are in favor," said a woman hairdresser. "The dash of orientalism in costumes and laces turns the thoughts of young women to drooping eyelashes. I have several customers now whose eyelashes are under my care. I have a contract to make them long. One customer, an actress, in tragedy I suspect, insists that I shall transform her eyelids into fringed curtains."

"How do you make eyelashes longer."

"With the tiniest pair of scissors I trim the lashes very slightly and anoint the roots with a salve made of two drachms ointment of nitric oxide of mercury and one drachm of lard. The lard and ointment are well mixed, and after an application a camel's-hair brush is used to wash the roots with warm milk and water. The eyes are apt to be inflamed if the lady tries to use the ointment herself. City women have lack-lustre eyes, which are greatly improved by the elongation of eyelashes. The most powerful stimulant is a decoction made of the leaf of a South American shrub."

Fashion Fancies.

Ruby is the stylish color for little girls' coats and hats.

Cut onyx beads are worn as bracelets by ladies in mourning.

Ostrich feather bodices are preferred to those of fur on rich cloaks.

Velvet with the flowers sunk in the pile is the favorite material for trains.

Rose blue and green are combined with silver figures on tulle for ball costumes.

Ladies in mourning wear entire dresses of crape with cut jet beads for garniture.

Satin with lace flounces is the fashionable black toilette for dinners and receptions.

Many dress collars are being wired in true Elizabethan style, and are worn with dresses high to the throat, as well as with pointed or square-cut bodies. For instance a high-necked dress will have a collar of the material as its trimming, whether this be silk, satin, or velvet; and this collar is quite two and a half inches high at the back, but curves almost to a point in front. A wire is then placed round the collar, which is then rolled backward to about half i s width. The white collar that accompanies this dress is made in the same style, whether it be of linen or of lace.

About Water.

Water is composed of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, united in two proportions of one measure of the former to two measures of the latter; it exists in nature in three forms, dependent upon the quantity of heat. The point of greatest density of water is 39.5 degrees. Water boils at 212 degrees, when the barometric pressure is 29 92 inches.

When we ascend mountains this pressure is less, and water boils at a lower temperature than 212 degrees. This fact has been utilized in measuring altitudes. Both liquid and solid forms of water are volatile. A certain quantity of water can be suspended in the atmosphere, dependent upon temperature; thus: one cubic yard of air at 50 degrees becomes saturated, that is, when it can not hold any more, when one-half cubic inch of water is diffused throughout it; at 75 degrees, one cubic inch; at 100 degrees, two cubic inches.

When a cloud saturated with moisture at a temperature of 75 degrees, is suddenly cooled to 50 degrees, its capacity for water is diminished one-half, and this comes down as rain, hail or snow. Steam is hotter than boiling water, although a thermometer marks 212 degrees in both. The heat which holds the atoms of steam apart is latent, and is equivalent to 534 thermal units. Water cooled below 39.5 degrees expands; one quart of water at 39 5 degrees becomes, when frozen, 1.09022 quarts of ice. Fishes and other inhabitants of lakes and rivers do not die, because the temperature of the deeper waters does not fall below 39 5 degrees, and this degree of cold is not incompatible with life.

No matter how cold it may be deep lakes and rivers are never frozen their entire depth; the cold water being lighter rises to the surface and forms a still lighter crust of ice, which can not sink. This expansion of water when frozen. Snow, which is composed of crystals with six radii and of innumerable varieties of designs, acts as a cloak to young vegetable life.

Seven-eights of the weight of man is composed of water. Pure water can only be obtained from the ice caverns of the Alps or the laboratory of the chemist. Arctic explorers never want for drinkable water; they melt ice, which dissolved, is free from most impurities. Frost crystalizes free from impurities and salts. The various natural mineral waters are solutions of chemical substances "prepared in the ground by the pharmacy of Nature."

In Memory of Her Husband.

Not only at Balmoral, but also at Osborne and at Windsor castle, the suits of rooms which were occupied by the prince consort have never been altered in any way since his death. Everything remains the same as he left it. The rooms are kept locked up during the absence of the court. but, as Queen Victoria comes to each palace, they are opened and lighted up every evening during her stay. At Windsor she usually passes a part of each evening in the prince consort's sitting room.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Belting for machinery is successfully made of paper.

Of the fifty-one metals, thirty were discovered in this century.

In a wild state, a baboon can easily overpower two or three men if they are unprovided with weapons of defense.

Monkeys are generally peaceable enough among each other, but members of the tribe will drive off intruders from another.

It has been asserted by Professor Buckland that the most violent poisons have no effect on the hedgehog.

Mrs. Smith, Back of the Church, England, was the actual address of a letter found in an English postoffice.

The custom of "pairing" is not a new one in legislative bodies, and is frequently resorted to. When two legislators of opposite political views find it necessary to be absent from the sessions of the body of which they are members, they agree to absent themselves from the discussions of the house during a specified period. They may be "paired" on some particular question; that is, when both are absent the general result is substantially the same, for one would vote for the measure and the other against it. This is how we have the word "paired."

The first man who conceived the idea of using steam for moving carriages on land was Solomon De Caus, a Frenchman, who, in the year 1641, was sent to a lunatic asylum for persisting in his idea. An old letter of that date describes a visit paid to the Bicetre at Paris, which was the most celebrated madhouse of the day, by the Marquis of Worcester. Among the inmates it mentions was one who alarmed the visitors by screaming behind the bars of his cell in a hoarse voice, "I am not mad! I am not mad! I have made a discovery which would enrich any country that adopted it." "What discovery," asked our guide. "Oh," said the keeper, "something trifling; you will never guess it; it is the use of the steam of boiling water. To listen to this lunatic, you would think that with steam you could navigate ships, move carriages—indeed, there is no end to the wonders he would have us believe. He has even written a book about it."

United States Weather Bureau.

Lieutenat J. S. Powell, of the army, inspector of the Signal corps of the weather bureau, has been interviewed by a reporter. The statistics, said the lieutenant, "show that since the signal service was started the result of its labors has been a saving of over three hundred per cent. to the country."

In what condition do you find the stations?

"I found, as a general rule, that the men conducting them performed their duties satisfactorily, and that the stations themselves are in good condition. In fact, our system of compelling men to take observations at a particular time secures, to a certain extent, promptitude in the performance of their duties, for if they do not take the observations regularly, they know it at Washington and a court-martial is the result. In f ct, I do not believe that efficiency and promptitude in such a service could be secured except under military rule."

"Are there any new features in the service?"

"The office has now started a scientific bureau to pay exclusive attention to barometric pressure, thermometry, solar and terrestrial radiation and many objects of a kindred nature. We are adding many scientific instruments to our supply and any new device pertaining to our work is carefully studied and if found to be of worth, introduced."

"Do the officers in charge of the stations improve by experience?"

"Our predictions have been more and more successful under the practical experience and study gained by constant use of our weather reports. We are now making from eighty-five to ninety per centage. This year we started a new system for the benefit of the cotton districts in the south—in the way of making up predictions for rain and reporting them to the districts named, and the usefulness of this work and the advantages derived from it by planters have been proven by the large number of letters received by the department, stating the good it has done. Similar work has been done for the owners of orange groves in Florida. These want frost prediction forty-eight hours in advance, which we give them; and the same work has been done for the sugar growers in regard to frost. Of course in the North we have separate interests to look after, but somewhat of a similar character. For instance the pork-packers receive notice from us of cold weather approaching. We ought to have regular stations in every city in the northwest, as it is from that direction that most of our storms come. We ought to have stations to cover a wider extent of this tract, so that we can trace them as they come across the country to the east. Most of our storms that we feel first arise in Dakota. As it now is we can only trace them by what are called reporting stations."

"Is there any movement for extending the service in any other sections than the Northwest?"

"The matter is now under consideration relative to supplying missionaries in China and Japan with meteorological instruments, thus completing a chain of meteorological observations around the world, and will be of great benefit to scientists."

Time and Change.

Ah! mirror, why so cruelly true
The story that I read in you?
Once you revealed a face more fair,
A slender figure and bright brown hair,
Cherry-red lips and sparkling eyes,
That one thought brighter than azure skies.
Why has time brought sorrow and care,
Wrinkled my brow and tinged my hair?
Why should the step that was once so light
Be so heavy and tired to-night?
Why has old age, "creeping on apace,"
Stolen away each youthful grace?
Ah, mirror, tell me—tell me true!
Why have the years, that dealt gently with you,
Wrought such a change as I here see
In your picture, so true, of me?

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Boston is the home of 203 women worth a million dollars each.

Applejack yields the government a revenue of about $50,000 a year.

It is remarked that suicide is more frequent among Spanish women than those of any other country.

London obtains most of its pears and plums from France, but they are said to be inferior to those of America.

Among the most curious specimens of horticultural art are the floating gardens of Cashmere built on Lake Serinagur.

The Franco-German war added over $1,500,000,000 to the French public debt; the short but violent reign of the commune, $50,000,000; and the German indemnity $1,000,000,000.

Western prices are curious sometimes. In Miles City, Montana, corn is forty cents a bushel and eggs ten cents apiece. The hired girl demands $10 a week; with every Sunday out.

Mr. Webb, a London cutler, was poor until he hit upon the device of advertising his ware on the splashboard of the cabs. He left a million dollars to his children at his death the other day.

The bootblacks of London are divided into societies. One of them known as the Saffron Hill, numbering sixty-six members, earned in the last twelve months about $18,000.

Nicholas Longworth, of the Cincinnati bar, had for his first case the defense of a horse-thief. For his fee he reluctantly accepted thirty-three acres of land. The land is still owned by Mr. Longworth, and, being in the heart of Cincinnati, is worth $2,000,000.

HUMOROUS.

A book with a loose leaf should be bound over to keep the piece.—*Picayune.*

A California woman kept a secret 20 years, but she had a strong constitution.

An Italian count is generally considered to be an equivalent to an American girl's money.

A polite notice in a saw mill reads: "Do not handle the buzz saw while it is in motion.

That proposition to can frogs in Winnipeg is vastly popular. Even the frogs jump at it.

"I prefer lighter literature," said the gouty man when Worcester's Unabridged fell on his toes.

You took a lode off my mind,' as the seller of a worthless mine said to the speculative purchaser.—*Fun.*

"I know where the dark goes when morning comes," said little Clare. "It goes down cellar; it's dark there all day."

The swell youth now bangs his hair. That is because his father did not sufficiently bang his heir.—*Philadelphia News.*

"Money is active," Fogg read in his newspaper. "That's so," he said; "it's active enough to keep out of my reach."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Emperor William's recent illness was caused by an over-indulgence in lobster. Even the king upon his throne is not so mighty as a lobster.

A man in the suburbs calls his wife "Shadow," because she is continually following him around. We take it for granted that he is afraid of his own Shadow.—*Statesman,*

A little four-year-old girl did not obey when her mother first called her. So her mother spoke rather sharply. Then she came in and said: "Mamma, I've been very kind to you to-day, and I don't want you to speak so large to me."

The Story of Two Oaks.

Within a bow shot of the great town gate of Morat, in Switzerland, stands a venerable oak more than five hundred years old. It was a full-grown tree on the eve of the famous battle of Morat, when Charles the Bold held conference with his generals under the shade of its wide-spreading branches. Twenty-four hours later the leaders of the Swiss gathered around the self-same tree, and their offered up thanks to heaven for their signal victory. They dispatched a messenger to Freiburg with the tidings, and in conformity with a foregone arrangement, confided him a token by which the Federalists of that city might recognize him as a duly accredited envoy. This token was a leafy branch, cut from the oak in question. Its bearer put forth such speed in executing his mission that when he reached Freiburg he had just strength enough left to gasp out his message, and then dropped dead on the ground, grasping his oak branch to the last. He was buried where he fell, and the branch, planted on his grave, is as the present moment one of the largest and stateliest trees in Europe, having completed its 400th year.

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Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

THE ADVOCATE FOR 1882.

We greet our readers to-day with the journalistic compliments of the season, when new subscribers send in their names and money, and old ones renew,—trusting to receive not only a continuation of the support of those who stood by us during the past, but that hundreds more will be added to our numbers and place us on a firmer business basis. We start under much better auspices than heretofore, and with the co-operation of our friends we will be able to make THE ADVOCATE this year, the best paper of its kind ever published in this District, if not in the country. To do this we need more than kind words; we call for that material aid which comes from an increased list of paying subscribers; and for that moral support that records its professions by its deeds rather than by its words.

We are at what is rapidly becoming the largest colored centre in the United States; the most intelligent, the most cultured, the most refined; where more children of African descent are going regularly to public schools and more being graduated as teachers or prepared for academical, collegiate and professional training than at any other point; in a place in which colored flocks ministered to by colored shepherds are more numerous than in any other city; in which more of elegant homes are yearly formed than elsewhere. Still, no city has a larger proportion of its petty criminals colored, its vital statistics more alarming to us, judging from a racial point of view, than here. In no city is the spirit, termed prejudice more maligunant and persistent than here. These dark shadows which now obscure our vision must either give way or they must lose their power to retard the progress of the race in its aspirations for the full measure of the privileges of American citizenship. Whichever way the problem is solved, the press—the press *controlled by the American Negro himself*—can contribute in larger measure than any other direct agency.

This fact we would have every man, woman and child bear constantly in mind—to the end that it determine responsibility and enforce duty.

We want each subscriber to THE ADVOCATE to feel as Arnold Winkelbried did—as if the result depended upon *his* or *her individual* effort—and to act accordingly. In short, we want to double our subscription *within the next thirty days*—a great undertaking—but by every subscriber sending us at least one new one, very easy of accomplishment. In order that none will be left without excuse, we will send the paper to any one not now a subscriber, for three months *on trial* for forty cents, the money being paid cash in advance. *Now to work, every body.*

OUR revolutionary contemporary. *The Item*, seems to be under the impression that its recent article headed "Wanted—a Leader," has excited the alarm of THE ADVOCATE. We beg just here to assure our good brother that while the long-eared inconsistencies contained in the article *did* amuse us somewhat, we managed to keep perfectly cool. Indeed we would not have mentioned the subject again, had not our friend accused us of having violated one of the Ten Commandments. He charges that we accuse him of advising infidelity to the principles of the Republican party. Well, here is what we said about it: After speaking well of the Germans, * * * the writer, mistaking their party demands for political revolution, calls upon the colored people to be independent—throw off allegiance to the Republican party and form an independent party under the name of "balance of power party." * * * And our friend said this:

"Therefore we proclaim what we believe to be for the interest of the colored race, and that is, independence of all parties existing and form a party of *their own*, call it what you may, Negro party or color line, if you choose. We will choose to call it the balance of power party."

We said something about a departure from Republican principles because we regarded such departure as naturally and logically resulting from the formation of a *new party*. Should this *ideal* "balance of power party" adopt the principles of the Republican party, then would such party be but a faction of the Republican party; for a party is known by its principles, not its policy alone. We would still be nothing more than Republicans, as a German is a German Republican. We have gone this far in order to show to our good brother our purpose to do all we can "to silence envious tongues." We should like to say to our friend that we are not *now* attempting to discuss the matter, but merely to show that we had no intention of misrepresenting the remarkable article. As to that "irresistible dread of speaking as free an l independent men," with which we are charged, we have to say that to such charge our columns will prove a most positive contradiction.

TO SAY nothing about the dastardly conduct of the ruffians who attacked Mr. Nelson on last Tuesday evening, that worthy representative of the Metropolitan Police Department, Burns, deserves particular mention. When that trusted "guardian of the people's liberties" discovered that the party injured was a colored man, he manifested his determination to "drag the guilty to justice" by saying to the colored gentleman, "move on;" while the white ruffians moved on unmolested. It is bad enough to be compelled so submit to insult and injury at the hands of *ruffians*, but it is far worse when the officers of the law encourage lawlessness. While this man Burns had no authority to "lock up" the offenders, he could at least have carried them to the Station and there have found their names in order that Mr. Nelson might prosecute them. There are many more like Burns on our police force, who will do all in their power to make it as hard as possible for the colored people. It is time that some action be taken by the colored to see that the rights and interests of the colored people, as well as those of the whites, shall be protected and that those grovelling policeman who are too proud to do their duty be removed. Mr. Burns will do well in future to attend to his business or he may find himself in a position where he can't do so much harm.

THE reception given at Philadelphia last Monday afternoon and evening in honor of the marriage of Miss Fannie M. Jackson to Levi J. Coppin, must—judging from the elaborate account of it found in another column—have been the grandest ever known in colored circles. It is quite complimentary to the lady and gentleman in whose honor it was given, and as much so to the race that moral achievements, professional success, and not the tinsel of fashion, were at the foundation of the popular regard and high appreciation manifested on the above occasion.

WELL, we have the Whittaker case once more. Judge Advocate Swaim not only decides the President had no constitutional power to call a court martial, but that the verdict given was not in accordance with the evidence. The declaration of a late member of the Academy to the effect that Whittaker did not mutilate himself, but that some effective method to prevent niggers from coming to West Point had not to be resorted to, comes just at the right time.

WE have an article by W. L. Freeman on "The Plymouth Church Question," which we hope to publish in our next. THE ADVOCATE is open to those who do desire to controvert the views expressed.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish the Garfield University at Georgetown, Texas.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

Rev. G Frederick Wright.

NO. XXXIV.

GEOLOGICAL ACTION OF WATER.

The action of water in the production of geological changes is almost everywhere apparent. The shores of all oceans and lakes are, to a great extent, composed of sand. Here, in fact, are the mills where sand is made. The water dashes against the rocks, and loosens them from their secure position. The fragments, as they lie along the water's edge, maintain for a while their angular character; but soon the waves move them, and cause their edges to run against each other. This wears off small portions, and soon rounds and polishes the large fragments. Thus we have pebbles on the beach. Meanwhile, the smaller fragments are also rounded, and become gravel. The fragments which are still smaller form sand. And so the process goes on. The pebbles will eventually become gravel, the gravel, sand; and the sand will become finer and finer, till it can float far out into the water, and settle down upon the deep bottom below the action of the waves.

While oceans are at work tearing down the external bulwarks of all continents and islands, rivers are as constantly engaged in transporting material from the interior to deposit it near their mouths. The amount of sediment annually carried into the sea by rivers is immense. Careful estimates show that 7,000,000,000 cubic feet of sediment are transported by the Mississippi every year! The Yellow river in China, so named from the color of the mud it contains, annually carries 17,000,000,000 cubic feet of solid material to the sea. The Chinese Sea occupies 200,000 square miles—about the size of Texas—and is on an average one hundred and fifty-six feet deep. The amount of sediment brought into this sea by three rivers is sufficient to convert it into dry land in 36,000 years. Enough comes down every year to form an island containing six square miles, and one hundred and fifty-six feet deep. The Mississippi river drains an area of 1,237,000 square miles—nearly one-half of the whole United States. Yet the amount of sediment is so great that in 6,000 years enough material will be carried to the Gulf to lower the entire area one foot.

The power of water to transport solid material depends upon the rapidity of the current. A very swift current will move stones that are several feet through, while in a sluggish stream only the finest material is carried along. From this we can understand the formation of deltas and sand bars. When a stream loaded with sediment reaches a lake or the sea, its current is checked, and its transporting power greatly diminished; hence the sand and clay carried along by it are deposited near the mouth. By this means new land is continually forming; and from the law of motion in fluids the sediment is deposited in a triangular form shaped like the Greek letter delta; hence the sand and clay. The delta formed by the river Nile is now one hundred miles long by two hundred wide. The delta of the Mississippi covers nearly fourteen thousand square miles, an area considerable larger than that of Maryland. The deltas of the Ganges and of the Brahmapootra unite, and extend two hundred and fifty miles in one direction and two hundred in another. Besides the sediment forming the delta of a river, much that is very fine goes far out to sea.

It is interesting to think of the sources from which the soil of a delta is gathered. To the delta of the Mississippi, New York and Pennsylvania, and all the intervening states and territories to the Rocky Mountains, contribute their quotas. The fertile delta of the Nile has been transported from the centre of Africa; while that of the Ganges is the wash of the Himalaya Mountains, hundreds of miles away. The mud that discolors the brooks with which we are familiar is hastening to help build up a new continent, or add to the old, whenever the stream shall reach the sea.

COPPIN—JACKSON.

Wedding Festivities at Philadelphia.

Ever since the first whisper of a near alliance between the Rev. L. J. Coppin and Miss Fanny M. Jackson, all Philadelphia has stood on tip-toe of excitement; but since the wires flashed the intelligence that the marriage was an accomplished fact, the social world hereabouts have had their longings intensified until the reception of Monday evening last brought the longed-for relief.

The bride has resided in Philadelphia for nearly sixteen years and has endeared herself to all its people by her geniality in matters social, by her untiring devotion to the Institute for Colored Youth, whose principalship she has held since the resignation of Hon. E. D. Bassett to accept the Haytien Mission in 1869, by her open-handed charity, her culture and a marked unselfishness, both private and public. In view of all these facts, it was not surprising to find the *finale* to all the festivities attending her union with the Rev. Mr. Coppin the heartiest, largest and most elaborate of them all here in Philadelphia. The groom himself has a very large circle of friends in this city, having been the pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church for two years.

The Rev. L. J. and Mrs. Coppin arrived here at noon of the 2d inst and were met by several friends and driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Lane, on Carpenter street.

At 3 o'clock the bride and groom held a reception in the library of the Institute, on Bainbridge street, for the scholars. In this they were assisted by the staff of teachers under her. Some two hundred pupils passed through the room between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. Among those present at this levee were Messrs. Carter, Scattergood, Stokes, and one or two others of the Managers. Bishop Payne also took quite a lively interest in this juvenile affair.

THE EVENING RECEPTION.

At 6 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Coppin were escorted to the Girls Preparatory Department, which had been arranged as a supper room. Messrs. W. C. Boliver, Joseph H. Williams and Andrew J. Jones led the way and were followed by the bride and groom. After these came the ladies who were to assist Mrs. Coppin in receiving. They were Madame Julia Purnell, of Camden, Miss Mattie Shadd, of Washington, D. C., a cultured and vivacious young lady, Misses Maggie Brown, Mary L. Jones, Carrie and Ada Le Count, Julia and Annie Jones, Frazelia Campbell, Lottie Bassett, Lucretia Miller, Dora Kennedy and Ella Still. An elegant repast of chicken and oyster croquettes, salads, fried oysters, rasped rolls, coffee and chocolate was "discussed" by the wedding party for nearly an hour, after which the bride and groom were escorted to the library. This room was handsomely decorated with evergreens and suspended Chinese lanterns lent an additional charm. A large rug was placed in the centre of the room, where the wedding party took up positions to greet the guests as they arrived. Flowers were in profusion and the sight was a beautiful one as the ladies of honor gronped themselves about the bride, who was attired in a heliotrope brocade satin trimmed with lace. There was a continuous stream of nearly five hundred visitors who came to greet the newly wedded pair. Each one presented a personal card at the door and were escorted to the bride and groom by the ushers and thence to the refreshment room. Grouped about Mr. and Mrs. Coppin were noticed Bishop Brown, of the A. M. E. Church, Miss Mary Grew, the eloquent anti-slavery advocate, Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Long, Dilwynn Parrish, Isaiah C. Wears and other notable abolitionists. There were present also, a number of persons engaged or identified in philanthropic work, among them being Mrs. Hallowell and Miss Hallowell, Mrs. Van Kirk and Messrs. Theodore Starr, P. Gadney King, N. Dubois Miller, Dr. Dwight, Dr. and Mrs. Hine and many more. Besides these were Hon. J. R. Lynch, of Mississippi, Rev. and Mrs. Beckett, of Baltimore, Mrs. Craft and her charming daughter, of Georgia, Rev. and Mrs. Theodore Gould, Rev. and Mrs. H. L. Phillips, Mrs. Henry Jones, Mr. John Barney, of Byberry, Miss Emma Cornish, Mrs. Chew, of Trenton, Mr. Wash. Jackson, of New York, brother of the bride, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. C Banton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Still, Rev. and Mrs. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Schæffer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Jacob C. White, Messrs. Adger, Misses Anna Adger, Farrelly, Florrie Lewis, Dora Cole, Lydia Clay, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Oliver, of Virginia, Mr. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cromwell, Mrs. A. F. Stevens, Mrs. J. F. Needham Mr. and Mrs. Hans Shadd, Mr. L. R. Seymour, Mr and Mrs. J. P. Osbourne, the Misses Webb, of Camden, N. J., Misses Edwards, Lindsey, Stewart, Mrs. Gilbert and daughters, Mrs. Ramsey, the Misses Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Cromwell, Miss Emily Armstead, Mrs Jerome Baptist, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Jones, Mr. Bobt. Jones, Miss Sarah Jones, Miss Florence Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Minton, Mrs. Bascom, Mr. and Mrs. Demar, Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Warrick, Mrs. Beverly May, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Williams, Mrs. George Bordley and daughter, Mrs. Boliver, Mrs. Alston and son, Mrs. Campton, Misses Beckie, Miranda and Julia Venning, Rachel Alexander, Janie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. James Dover, Misses Maria Jones, Inez Carsey, the Misses Somerville, Messrs. Jno. Durham, J. H. Clifton, J. D. Lewis, Wm. Still, Joseph C. Seth, Alfred Stidum, Miss Kouse of Wilmington, Del., Misses Dover, Julia Songow, Carrie Gould, Messrs. Jared Ford, Theodore Gould, Levi Potter, Henry Crawford and hundreds more.

Many presents had already been received by the bride at her home in Baltimore, yet there were numerous handsome tokens displayed on Monday evening.

Among them may be mentioned a silver tea service from Misses Campbell and and Kennedy and Messrs. Bouchet, J. E. Hill and Brooks of the Institute staff of teachers; case of silver spoons, Mr and Mrs. Ferdinand Jones; silver spoons from Mr. L. R. Seymour; silver sugar spoons, class of '80; silver card receiver, class of '79; silver napkin rings, class of '81; bouquet holder and cologne bottles, class of '82; drop lights, argand burner, class of '69; ebony hall rack, bevelled edge glass, from boys of class '76; set of Macaulay, Misses Farrelly and Dover; velvet and silk tidy with hand painted flowers, Miss Sarah Jones; toilet set and cushion, with hand painted flowers, Misses Annie and Maria Jones; half calf-Turkey morocco edition of Homer, Mr. and Mrs. A. G Davis; bird and cage, Mr. and Mrs. Wears; towels, Mr. and Mrs. Greener, Washington, majolica tea set, Mr. Fielding Ford; Japanese tea set and tray, Dr. Rebecca J. Cole; silver cake basket, Rev and Mrs H. L. Phillips; album, Dr. Chas. McAllister, Chicago; brass candlesticks with painted candles, Miss Dora ole; walnut and plush arm chair from the Mite Society of Crucifixion Church; brass inkstand, J. C. Seth; hand painted panels, Mr. W C. Boliver and Mr and Mrs. R. J. Warrick; large plaque, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Franklin; laces, Dr. and Mrs. Hine; pair plaques, Mr. Lively; case with ivory brush, combs and glass, Mr. and Mrs. Livi Cromwell; prayer books, Mr. William Adger; paper knife, Miss Anna Adger; silver molasses jug, the Misses Parker; Ecce Homo and Mater Dolorosa, exquisitely framed, Miss Florrie Lewis; lace handkerchief, Miss L. C. Miller; hassock, Miss Carlisle, of Harrisburg; fan, glove box, hand glass and card case from Mrs. Crawford and family; from Mr. Shadd, Rev. Theodore Gould and others.

The bride and groom left the building at 10.15 and took the 11.30 train for Baltimore with a hundred "God bless you's" ringing in their ears. It was a large affair and admirably managed throughout, through the foresight and untiring efforts of Prof. Bouchet, Messrs. J. E. Hill, W. F. Brooks and Misses Frazelia Campbell, Dora Kennedy and Lottie Bassett, to whom were entrusted all the details.

MAGGIE.

The acquittal of John D. Lewis, the only colored lawyer at the Philadelphia bar, who has been on trial for retaining an illegal fee for obtaining pension money for a client, is a gratifying circumstance. Mr. Lewis is one of the men who has helped his race in the estimation of the world and who has, in so doing, provoked the jealous prejudice of the more degraded of his own people, who seem to have a strong aversion to every one of their own color who rises above them in the scale of education and social position. The Government was misled by some ignorant colored people into instituting this suit, for which there was no real foundation, and Mr. Lewis was yesterday acquitted, with the full approbation of the Court and of the members of the bar, generally.—*Bulletin.*

Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets.

—Low prices, good work and terms at the [illegible] for Dr. Price.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Students of the Law Department Entertain Their Friends at Lincoln Hall.

A most enjoyable reception was given last evening in the parlors of Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer at Lincoln Hall. Despite the falling snow many of the cultured of both white and colored classes were present in response to the invitations of the young disciples of Blackstone. The time was pleasantly passed in social conversation, interspersed with impromptu, vocal and instrumental music. Those present expressed themselves as highly gratified with the manner in which the students welcomed and entertained their guests. Among the many present were Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton, President of the University; Prof. and Mrs. H. C. Spencer, Prof. B. F. Leighton, General R. D. Mussey, Prof. A. A. Birney, Prof. J. D. Smith, Hon. B. K. Bruce and lady, Prof. R. T. Greener and lady, Hon. J. B. Deveaux, National Executive Committee; M. M. Holland, Esq., and lady, Captain and Mrs T. I. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. W. Thomas, Mr. W. E. Matthews, Lawyer Belva A. Lockwood, Miss Blanche D. Washington, the noted soprano; Mr. W. R. Davis, Miss Marion Shadd, Miss M. G. Hurns, Miss E. M. Collins, Miss Bodfish, a noted singer; Miss M. Matthews, Miss E. P. Lee, Miss M. E. Gray, Mrs. R. J. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Lemons, Dr. A. T. Augusta, Rev. S. P. Smith and Miss Annie Baldwin. The committee of reception comprised Mr. C. H. Lemos, Mr. W. H. Richards, Mr. R. S. Smith, Mr. H. E. Baker, and Mrs. R. G. D. Havens, Mrs. M. A. S. Cary, Miss F. M. Gillett, Mrs. L. V. Bryan, Messrs. L. A. Lewis, J. G. Hutchins, R. J. Smith, J. F. Carle, J. Burgess, and H. I. Parker, President of the law class association.

Extra Premiums.

To the YOUNG LADY who sends us ten subscribers, each for one year and the money fifteen dollars, whether the names and the amounts be sent all at once or not, (before the first of January 1882.) we will send the ADVOCATE one year free, also *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Mayazine* for one year.

It makes no difference how many ladies compete, *all can win* by sending us the required number of names and amounts, by the time specified. Specimen copies *free.*

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P treet, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

Get rid of one cold before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious lung comp'aint before you are conscious of danger. Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective cure for coughs and colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and bronchial tubes.

SPECIAL OFFER!

BOOKS GRATIS!!

TO

SUBSCRIBERS ONLY!!!

All who subscribe and pay for this paper before Feb. 28, '82, will receive free of cost or postage, all of the following books:

Joan of Arc, by A. H. Lamartine; a bright book. Also, Mister Horn and his friends; or, Giver and Giving, by Mark Guy Pearse; a very readable and suggestive work. Also, Town Geology, by Charles Kingsley; an entertaining book. Also, Self-Culture, by Blackie. A book for self improvement, and very popular.

All subscribers who renew their subscriptions before Feb. 1, '82, will receive the above books.

☞ All delinquent subscribers who will pay up all arrearages and renew for one year before Jan. 1, '82, will receive the above books.

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REMEMBER:—These books bound in cloth formerly sold at retail for $5.00. We can truly say you get a library of books, well worth FIVE DOLLARS, for the mere promptness in subscribing for this paper, which is worth more than the subscription price.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

AGENTS.

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Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washing on
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Bishop Wayman was in town Thursday.

—Mr. A. S. Pryor has returned from Virginia.

—A very pleasant party was at Mr. Upsher's last Monday night.

—Wm. I. Troy, of Richmond, Va., arrived here this week, in the very picture of health.

—Rev. T. McCants Stewart arrived here Wednesday and was the guest of Rev. F. J. Grimke.

—Dr. R. M. Fall, of Baltimore, Misses Addie Jackson and Victor Hurst, of the same city, were here last week to attend the Francis-Cox wedding.

—George E. Stephens, a very successful teacher of Winchester, Va., passed through here early this week, having spent his holidays very agreeably in Richmond, V.

—Mr. N. L. Gaut, jr., of Zanesville, Ohio, while here, was the recipient of many courtesies. He dined with Mr. Holland on Sunday, on Saturday with W. E. Matthews and New Year's night with Dr. Francis.

—Solomon G. Brown has been for thirty years in continuous service at the Smithsonian Institution, without having been once called in question. This is an enviable record.

—Those of our city subscribers, desiring to obtain premiums can do so, by paying the required amount at the office. The books given are classics and well worth reading.

—Robert Robinson, celebrated the forty-eighth anniversay of his birth day, by a dinner to his friends. A rich repast of roast turkey, wild duck, stewed terrapin salads and other choice dishes were spread and enjoyed by those present, Messrs. Moses and Henry Payne, William Gray, J. W. Cromwell, Edward Davenport and Carter, Mrs. ———, the sister of the hostess. The host and hostess entertained their guests with rare hospitality and the occasion passed off quietly.

—The amiable principal of Anthony Bowen Building, was agreeably surprised on her return from New York, on Wednesday morning by the teachers of that building, presenting her a handsome silver card receiver lined with gold, as a token of their high estecm. The presentation speech was made by Miss Ettie B. Moses. Miss Thompkins responded in very feeling terms.

—Mr. W. H. Hamilton, a student in the second year Preparatory Department H. U. and teacher of the night school at Lincoln Mission, was the happy recipient the last Friday night in the old year of a hands me present from his night school scholars. The present was $14.65, in an envelope and was presented to him in behalf of his scholars, by Rev. Robert Johnson.

—At the social le given by the Law Students of Howard University, at Lincoln Hall, on Wednesday evening last, a self-styled leader of society, known in different cities of the country, in the presence of ladies, occupied a questionable posture—with one foot placed on the round of a chair, and with both hands thrust into his pants up to his elbows. Should he not study the rules of etiquette? Bismark.

—The services at the 15th St. Presbyterian Church, on New Year's Day were very gratifying. The audience room was filled. Rev. Grimke preached an unusually able sermon displaying with his native fire, the learning and ability manifested by him shortly after his introduction in his present charge. His text was from the grand woords of Paul—"I Brethren, I beseech you, by the mercies of Christ, to present you bodies as a living sacrifice, wholly acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service."

—Last Tuesday evening, Mr. Richard Nelson, editor of the *Galveston Spectator*, was insulted and brutally beaten by a number of white gentlemen(?) He [illegible] walking down Pa. ave., near the [illegible] a quid of tobacco in Mr. Nelson's face. Mr. Nelson turned at once to resent the insult, when he was set upon by the gang and badly bruised. A policeman named Burns was called upon to arrest the offender, but he stubbornly refused with the remark that Nelson had better "move on."

—The Exodus Singers gave a very successful entertainment, musically speaking, at the Congregational Church Wednesday night. The snow storm militated against a crowded attendance, but those who were present were repaid. The programme was well selected and the various numbers were effectually rendered, some of the being emphatically encored. A number of "Exodus" selections, from Miss Louise A. Smith's drama of that name, were introduced, and were very favorably received.

—While the youth and beauty of Washington, were assembled last Wednesday evening, 28th ultimo, to witness the marriage of Dr. Francis, a few personal friends and relatives gathered at Fitzwater St. in the city of Brotherly Love, to witness the marriage of Mr. William H. F. Armstead to Miss Martha Anderson, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. T. Doughty Miller. The groom has been for several years a successful principal in the Camden, N. J. schools and the bride, an estimable young lady in Philadelphia social circles, a native of the city Richmond, Va. Mr. Armstead is well known in this city.

—The audiences at the Literary are steadily on the increase. Tuesday night last, Mrs. Cary held those assembled, spellbound by her recital of the struggles of the colored heroes of the anti-slavery movement. Her own active labor in the Under Ground R. R. which brought her into close relationship with the pioneers afforded her excellent opportunities for observation and storing her mind with information on the subject under consideration. At the close of her remarks she was greeted with applause. The discussion was continued by George T. Downing esq., and Prof. R. T. Greener, the former giving name after name and event after event testifying to the public spirit and achievements of colored men. Prof. Greener followed Mr. Downing, and spoke as confidently and accurately of the colored pioneers as if he had been a colleague, instead of one of the "Young Men to the front." Rev. Waring was then introduced. His paper on skepticism among Negroes, gave a very clear definition of modern skepticism and accounted for the manifestations of it among colored people. His views were very clearly expressed and couched in such simple language that they were understood by all. Mr. Waring's paper will appear in our next. Next Tuesday evening Miss Champ will read an essay on Dress and Mr. C. D. Johnson formerly of the ADVOATE, will open a discussion by a paper on Separate Schools in the District. The singing was fine. Messrs. Layton, Amos, Cole and Thompkins gave the Soldiers Farewell and "Good night."

BALTIMORE NOTES.

The "Baltimore Beacon" made it appearance last week. We have long wanted a Beacon and hope that its days are not numbered.

The Literary Entertainment by the students of Lincoln University, took place Thursday, the 29th ult. A full account will appear in our next notes.

Miss Laura Conkling and Edward Fisher were married Tuesday last, 3rd inst. at the parsonage of Rev. W. H. Weaver, Both parties are well known in society circles and had a brilliant affair. Mr. C is a student of Lincoln University and took a bride as a new year's gift.

The pleasant weather here, had a telling effect upon the holiday festivals in a point of success. Nearly every church had either a fair or festival of some kind Among the many entertainments was the Social Club, on Monday the 26th ult. Their were no invitations issued and none need not feel slighted on account of being absent. There large spacious rooms were elegantly lighted up and looked very cozy. In the back room, or better known as the reception room, were large well spread tables filled with all of the delicacies of the season and accompanied with "noggy" and wine. The gentlemen sat down at 12 o'clock and after partaking of a sumptuous banquet, speaking and gaming, retired to their homes. The President, Mr. Malachi Gibson, deserve credit for the able manner things were conducted. Mr. Keene did the catering, in an excellent manner.

The Tuesday Evening Club gave a Christmas Greeting on last Tuesday evening week, at the elegant residence of Mr. Coleman's Park Avene. The gathering was brilliant and the ladies' costume was beyond almost proper description. The gentlemen were all in full dress and were determined that they should not be in the back ground. The President, Mr. C. M. Diggs made a fews appropriate remarks during the eve and welcomed the guests. Mr. Dickson responded in his usual vein and said he supposed this greeting was the "John the Baptist" to that which will take in May. The supper was prepared in excellent style and Mr. Thos. Coleman supervised everything. The ladies present were attired as follows: Miss Vick Tyler, Japanese silk, trimmed with Spanish lace; Mrs. Harris, white satin with lace and flowers; Bennie Gray, ashes of rose silk, satin trimmings; Miss Lizzie Lane, merino, trimmed with damasse; Miss Fannie Wright, white merino and lace; Miss Cr[illegible] ers; Miss Hennie Squire, white silk with satin lace; Miss Ellen Saunders, white muslin lace trimmings; Miss Miss Ad Madden, corn satin with French flower; Miss Theo. Perry, pearl satin and cherry with lace; Mrs. Joyce, white swiss with pink sash; Miss Rob. Lane, pink merino, with a la duchess; Mrs. Paul Davis, pink silk with Spanish lace; Mrs. Thos. Coleman, black silk with lace. The affair was entertaining and shows that the club intend to maintain its past reputation.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

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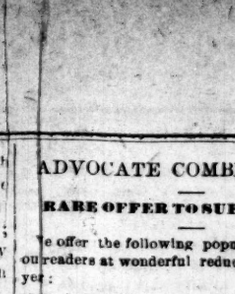

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Boarding and Lodging, by the Day, Week

THE NEWS.

The arrivals of vessels at the port of New York from foreign ports during the year 1881 aggregated 6,929, of which 1,953 were steamers. The arrivals from domestic ports numbered 11,993, of which 1,396 were steamers.

The large frame boarding-house of Garrett Abois, near Richburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Gas from an oil well was used as fuel in the cooking stove, and an unexpected pressure set the kitchen on fire. Mrs. Abois was sick with fever in a front room up stairs, and her husband, who is seventy years of age, was sitting by her bedside. He was much exhausted from prolonged watching, and fell asleep. He was awakened by the smoke, and discovered that the entire rear part of the building was in flames. Seizing his wife, he carried her out and laid her down in the snow in her night clothes. He then went back to awaken three children, who were sleeping in a rear room up stairs, but could not reach them. There were two girls, aged thirteen and eleven years, and a boy, aged ten years. Their legs, arms and heads were burned off, and their trunks blackened and charred.

The dam above the Greenwich print works, at East Greenwich, R. I., gave way, and a large volume of water swept down upon the works with disastrous effect. The dry-house, drying-house and packing-house were a partially wrecked. Loss about $20,000. T was no loss of life.

A fire broke out in the cracker bakery of Hatfield & Ducker, Nos. 42 and 44 Fulton street, Brooklyn. The entire building was gutted. The firm estimates their loss on stock, machinery and building at $75,000, on which they have only an insurance of $45,000. The flames spread to L. Brandies & Sons' plumbing establishment, 46 Fulton street, and damaged stock, machinery and building $3,000. The dining saloon of Joseph Little, 40 Fulton street, was damaged $300.

Hon. David P. Nichols, Treasurer of Connecticut, died at Danbury, aged seventy.

A saloon kept by two Germans at Palestine, Ind., has been blown up by dynamite by unknown persons. This is the second building lost by these men in this way within the past three months.

A special dispatch to the Gazette says that while the Knights of Pythias' festival was in progress in Goller's hall, at Shanesville, Ohio, the floor gave way, and the entire company, numbering 300, fell with it to the floor below. A stove containing burning coal fell also and set fire to the building. Four women and one boy perished in the flames, and two other persons were crushed to death by falling timbers. The fire was not extinguished until the casualty list reached nearly one hundred.

During a quarrel between two little children, named Williams and Gates, of Springfield, Mo., aged seven and five years, respectively, the younger of the two secured a revolver belonging to one of the elder members of the family, and discharging the weapon at his little adversary, killed him instantly.

The scene which followed the breaking out of the flames in Goeler's hall, Shanesville, Ohio, beggars description. The cries and screams of the suffering victims, mingled with the groans and shrieks of the dying, made night hideous, while the frantic efforts of the victims to escape, as they rushed around with their bodies burned and blackened, presented a frightful spectacle. As the floor fell in the shape of a V, there was no means of escape until assistance arrived from the outside. During this time the fire was doing its fearful work, and six persons perished in the flames, including Mrs. Dr. Yader and her little five-year-old son, who was burned to a crisp in his mother's arms. Four were crushed to death by the falling timbers, and about sixty others were seriously injured, some perhaps fatally, as many had arms and legs broken and ribs crushed, while others were horribly burned. By the heroic efforts of the citizens the side of the building was broken in, and water was dashed on the struggling mass of human beings, and many lives were thus saved. The total number of the killed and wounded will probably reach one hundred. The physicians of Shanesville, Rogersville and Canal Dover are giving all the aid possible to the sufferers. It is thought more of the victims will die from their injuries. The building was a rickety frame structure, and had long been considered unsafe.

The banking house of Enoch Littlefield, at Kane, Ill., has suspended payment.

The directors of the Bergen (New Jersey) savings bank have decided to wind up the affairs of the concern. They have $135,000 on hand, and can get no paying investments for it. Depositors will be paid in full.

A dinner was given to General Hancock by the Military Loyal League of the United States in New York.

Nearly one-half of the actors and actresses of New York have been vaccinated at police headquarters. The cause of the scare was the rumor that Samuel W. Piercy, the leading man of Booth's troupe, had died of smallpox in Boston, and three traveling troupes, the members of which had associated with Piercy, arrived in New York from Boston.

Charges have been preferred against Major Edward D. Baker, late government depot quartermaster at St. Louis, by Mr. Thomas Maxwell, of the firm of Maxwell Brothers. The charges comprise favoritism in making purchases for the government, and habits of gross intemperance. An investigation is now pending.

Washington Butchers' Sons of Philadelphia, have just secured a settlement with all their creditors on a basis of forty per cent., ten per cent. of which having been paid in cash and the rest in negotiable paper.

Testimony in the Guiteau case has closed, and at the request of Mr. Scoville, the court adjourned until January 7, to enable him to present his prayers. Mr, Davidge presented the prayers for the prosecution.

Two persons are now in prison at Havana in connection with the Madrid lottery fraud. Messrs. Borjes & Co. have stopped the payment of the Paris credit of $200,000, and have received $150,000 in Havana.

The new iron steamship San Marcos, built at Roach's for the C. H. Mallory line, left Chester, Pa., for New York, to enter the service of the company between Few York and Galveston.

Great excitement prevails at Ottumwa, Iowa, over the alleged discovery of gold and silver in paying quantities near the town of Lincoln, Neb.

Southern News.

The News, Gainesville, Texas, special says another stage robbery occurred near the notorious Black Hollow. The mail bags were rifled of valuable packages. The robbers were young lads. The authorities have no clue to the perpetrators.

Some strictures are being laid on the National Board of Health in connection with the appearance and apparent spread of smallpox in the South. It is claimed that by the stringent and somewhat objectionable regulations established by this board, local boards have been averse to rendering co-operation in sanitary movements generally. This fact was noted and commented upon by the Northern and Southern press more than a year ago, and the national board was advised to court amicable relations with the state boards.

Colonel L. M. Bell, a prominent planter dwelling near Hamburg, Ark., near the Arkansas and Louisiana state line, was charged with brutally beating and abusing his wife, an intelligent and refined lady. She died and was buried by her friends, but her cruel fate so excited the neighbors that a mob was organized, and Bell was taken from his home and hanged to a tree, where his body was found suspended.

Port Antonio Lizardo, the Gulf terminus of the Mexican Southern railroad, has been opened for foreign and coasting trade.

The steamer Rosa B, with about 800 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire in Bayou D'Arbonne, five miles from Monroe, La. The boat was valued at $9,000; insured for $6,000 in a New Orleans company. The cook jumped overboard and was drowned.

J. T. S. Lloyd, manufacturer of Lloyd's maps, hailing from Tennessee, has been arrested here upon a requisition from the governor of Tennessee, charged with obtaining from $15,000 to $20,000 under false pretences.

M. F. Coppege, whose wife was shot dead a few weeks ago at New Orleans, as alleged by her four-year-old adopted child, was arrested for the murder of his wife. She had recently willed him her property, and it is stated that her life was insured in his favor.

The Atlanta Exposition has been closed. The president reports most favorable results, both financially and commercially.

Work has been commenced at Meridian, Miss., on the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, owned by the Erlanger system. When completed, it will be much the shortest route from New Orleans to New York.

The election for Central railroad directors at Savannah resulted in the success of the Alexander party and in favor of a big dividend. Four new members were elected—Messrs. Alexander, Phinizy, Fallegant and Maclean. The election changes in a measure the policy of the road, and will insure the issuance of income bonds of the Ocean Steamship Company, and decides a dividend of four and a-half per cent. on Central common stock.

The Mississippi legislature has assembled Hon. R. O. Reynolds was elected president pro tem. of the Senate, and D. P. Porter, secretary. W. H. H. Tison was elected Speaker of the House.

A freight engine on the Savannah, Florida and Western road blew up, twenty miles from Thomasville, Ga., killing the engineer and scalding the fireman.

At a meeting of the directors of the Central, at Savannah, Ga., Colonel Wm. M. Wadley was elected president, and W. G. Raoul, vice-president. No business relating to the future policy of the road was discussed.

A special announces the death of Hon. C. C. Clay at his country residence, near Huntsville, Ala.

Foreign News.

Land troubles continue in Ireland.

Count De Chaudordy has been appointed French ambassador at St. Petersburg, and M. De Courcel at Berlin.

Japan desires to remodel her commercial relations with Europe and America.

Major Labordier will be a candidate for the French Senate.

The police have arrested a man in County Cork, Ireland, charged with being the leader of a band which have been committing outrages. Seizures of arms are being made daily in Ireland.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs said in the Cortes that, as far as he was aware, no power contemplated taking the rights of the Pope under its special control.

Dr. Carver, the American marksman, won a pigeon-shooting match at Herndon, England.

A Frenchman named Hollander, who it is suspected threw the bomb which killed the Czar, is to be surrendered by France to Russia.

Mr. Dawson has been formally inaugurated mayor of Dublin.

Hon. Fitzjames Stephens is to succeed Right-Hon. Sir Robert Lush as lord justice of appeal.

Negotiations for a French-Anglo commercial treaty continue.

The Czar of Russia has congratulated the Emperor William on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the army.

Two Mormon missionaries were recently mobbed in England.

The statement that Prince Bismarck intended to propose a congress of the powers to discuss the question of the Pope's position is semi-officially denied.

It is said that Mr. Charles Bradlaugh will ask to have the oath administered to him when Parliament meets.

King Luis opened the Portugese Cortes.

A fraud amounting to twenty-five million roubles, and involving one of the Russian railroads, has been discovered.

Copies of the United Ireland arriving in Dublin have been seized by the police.

It is rumored that a plot to poison the King of Portugal has come to light.

Negotiations in the commission to arrange a commercial treaty between France and England have been brought to a halt.

Several meetings of the Ladies' Land League were held in Ireland.

Mr. John Bright, in a recent speech at Birmingham, criticized the conduct of the Irish land agitators.

Wheelan and Ryan, who were arrested in Dublin charged with treason and felony, were released, but were subsequently arrested under the Coercion act.

Prince Bismarck hopes to have the support of the Center in the Reichstag in carrying through government measures.

Mr. Morton, the American minister to Paris, gave a banquet in honor of M. Gambetta and other French ministers.

Joseph Charriot, of Bordeau, has failed for 15,000,000 francs. He has absconded.

A Vienna newspaper says that Secretary Hunt will succeed Mr. Phelps as American minister to Austria.

Do'st thou love life? Then do not squander valuable time, for that is the stuff life is made of, but procure at once a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for your cough and be cured. Your druggist keeps it.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Professor Schlager, of Vienna, is responsible for the statement that blue light has a quiet and soothing influence on the insane.

Of the heat emitted by the sun, only the 227 millionth part is caught by the planets, and this is nearly all yielded again to space.

A sudden fall of temperature will suspend the spontaneous movements of the sensitive plant, and the application of chloroform and like anæsthetics will suspend provoked movements.

Elephantiasis, and other diseases allied to leprosy, contracted in India and China, are supposed to proceed from drinking unboiled and unfiltered water, containing embryoes of minute thread-worms.

The skeleton of woman is lighter, in proportion to her total weight, than that of man. The male skeleton contains more inorganic matter than the female, more carbonate and less phosphate of lime.

By means of a series of very interesting experiments regarding the muscular power of insects, M. F. Plateau has discovered that while a horse cannot exert a stress beyond the sixty-seventh of its weight, a cockchafer can easily draw a load equal to fourteen times its weight, and a bee can draw a little wagon twenty times heavier than itself.

Two expeditions are to be sent out in 1882 by the German government for observing the transit of Venus. One will proceed to the mouth of the La Plata river and the other either to the Straits of Magelhaen or to the Falkland Isles. The expedition of 1874 cost the government about $150,000, but one of next year is estimated not to cause a greater expenditure than $48,750.

Replying to the inquiry, "What is the capacity of the Corliss engine used in Machinery hall at the Philadelphia Centennial, also that of the Sound steamer Providence and of the largest ocean steamer running into New York—I mean the nominal horse-power. *Leffel's News says:* The Centennial engines were forty inches cylinder and ten feet stroke, and called five hundred horse power. The Providence is one hundred and ten inches cylinder by fifteen feet feet stroke, about two thousand horse-power; the new Cunard steamer Servia, it is expected, will develop ten thousand horse-power. There are several transatlantic steamers that develop over five thousand horse-power.

English and Foreign Song-Birds.

The English birds are more domestic and familiar than ours; more directly and intimately associated with man; not, as a class, so withdrawn and lost in the great void of the wild and the unreclaimed. England is like a continent concentrated—all the waste land, the barren stretches, the wildernesses left out. The birds are brought near together and near to man. Wood birds here are house and garden birds there. They find good pasturage and protection everywhere. A land of parks, and gardens, and hedge-rows, and game preserves, and a climate free from violent extremes—what a stage for the birds, and for enhancing the effect of their songs! How prolific they are, how abundant! If our songsters were hunted and trapped, by bird-fanciers and others, as the lark, and gold-finch, and mavis, etc., are in England, the race would soon become extinct. Then, as a rule, it is probably true that the British birds, as a class, have more voice than ours have, or certain qualities that make their songs more striking and conspicuous, such as greater vivacity and strength. They are less bright in plumage, but more animated in voice. They are not so recently out of the woods, and their strains have not that elusiveness and plaintiveness that ours have. They sing with more confidence and copiousness, and as if they, too, had been touched by civilization.

Then they sing more hours in the day, and more days in the year. This is owing to the milder and more equable climate. I heard the sky-lark singing above the South Downs in October, apparently with full spring fervor and delight. The wren, the robin, and the woodlark sing throughout the winter, and in midsummer there are perhaps three times as many vocal throats as here. The heat and blaze of our midsummer sun silence most of our birds. * * *

On the other hand, there are certain aspects in which our songsters appear to advantage. That they surpass the European species in sweetness, tenderness and melody I have no doubt, and that our mocking-bird, in his native haunts in the South, surpasses any bird in the world in compass, variety and execution is highly probable. That the total effect of his strain may be less winning and persuasive than the nocturne of the nightingale, is the only question in my mind about the relative merits of the two songsters. Bring our birds together as they are brought together in England, all our shy wood-birds—like the hermit thrush, the veery, the winter wren, the wood wagtail, the water wagtail, the many warblers, the greenlet, the solitary viero, etc.—become birds of the groves and orchards, and there would be a burst of song indeed.—*John Burroughs, in the Century.*

By actual merit the famous substance, St. Jacobs Oil, has steadily won its way until it is to-day the national remedy for rheumatism. Lawyers, physicians, clergymen—all use it. — *Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Enquirer.*

Charles Dudley Warner remarks; "Although there are scattered through the land many persons, I am sorry to say, unable to pay for a newspaper, I have never heard of anybody unable to edit one."

The Pittsburg *Sunday Leader* quotes: Mr. Martin Karg, Silver Creek, Minn., cured a badly wounded horse with St. Jacobs Oil.

The reason that man has not as acute a scent as a dog is that the development of his brain leaves little room for the olfactory lobe.

P. T. Barnum announces that he will employ all curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write inclosing photo's, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, 40 Bond st., N. Y.

That the Constitution is Wrecked

By periodically recurring attacks of malaria, if they are not arrested, is a fact too amply proven by the haggard looks, worn frames and nervous debility of those who have felt the malign influence for any length of time to admit of reasonable doubt. To temporize with the disease is to incur physical evils, soon felt and very serious. The pleasant and safe specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, roots out the cause and prevents its return and is also a curative for the debilitating effects of dyspepsia, as well as for irregularity of the bowels and kidneys, and for rheumatism. It restores diminished nervous energy, and is a general appetizer and cheering corrective. Bilious symptoms are removed by it, and constipation, flatulence, heartburn and other indicia of a derangement of the organs of assimilation and secretion, are overcome by it with their cause. Convincing and abundant testimony establishes the above facts.

The phrase, "A word once spoken flies, never to be recalled," is a translation from Horace.

A Ministerial Statement.

Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., is the popular financial secretary of Howard University, and is specially fitted to judge of merit and demerit. In a recent letter from Washington to a friend he said: "I have for two years past been acquainted with the remedy known as Wirner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in obstinate and so-called incurable cases of Bright's disease in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's Disease in all its stages, including the first symptoms, which seem so slight but are so dangerous, no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this.

Pus was a food used by the Romans before they had any knowledge of bread making. It was a thick pap made by boiling meal or grain.

Young men, and middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A submarine cable between Cuba and Florida was opened for the use of the public in December, 1868.

'BECAME SOUND AND WELL."

HATCHER'S STATION, Ga, March 27, 1876. R. V. Pierce M. D.: Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly Thomas J. Methvin.

George Sand's maiden names were Amatine Lucile Aurore Dupin. She was married in 1822 to Casimir Dudevant.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or antibilious granules, 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

Giiteau has been asked why the Deity never impelled him to one single honest action, and he gets out of replying by saying that his head aches.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

White heather is the emblem of "good luck."

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich, will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

Halifax, N. S., has a population of 36,102.

HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS.

The following suggestions are not designed to induce the public to attempt the duties of the regular surgeon, but, merely to place the readers of these pages in possession of a means of treatment of the minor accidents occurring daily in the household, and which, while not dangerous in themselves, are exceedingly annoying. Burns, bruises, scalds, sprains, etc., are principal among these troublesome and annoying occurences, and demand immediate treatment with the best means at hand. In the kitchen, the dining-hall, the nursery and the sitting-room they are liable to happen, and, instead of fear and alarm at the sight of the cut or mashed finger, or bruised or burned arm, or scalded surface, a cool and quiet manner should be assumed, and after washing away the blood, (if required), the injured parts should be dressed with that most valuable remedy—St. Jacobs Oil. Its surprisingly quick relief, its cleansing properties, its tendency to quickly remove all inflammation, and its wonderful efficacy in the above as well as in all muscular and other pains, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, stiffness of the joints, etc.,—these render St. Jacobs Oil pre-eminently the best external remedy now before the people; which claim is fully substantiated by the strongest kind of testimony from all classes of people. The value of human life is so supremely important that anything that tends to its prolongation is entitled to the highest consideration. Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, Port Huron, Mich., says: "I suffered so with rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and, as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and by the continued use of the Oil entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for *it saved my life.* It also cured my wife."

Dr. BULL'S

COUGH

SYRUP

ASTHMA CURED.

German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. *A trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price, 50c. and $1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old. If you want a luxuriant mustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 1950, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

DON'T FAIL

to send 3-ct. stamp for the most complete Catalogue of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, PRESSES, &C. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST VARIETY. NATIONAL TYPE CO., 25 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Deacon Smith buys Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, and since its improvement recommends it to all his friends as the perfection of all hair preparation.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. I guarantee Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel worms from the human body, where they exist, if used according to the directions. You are authorized to sell it on the above conditions. David E. Foutz, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope but a friend told me of Rr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise I commenced to feel better, and to-day, I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

The merciful man is merciful to his beast. Horses and Cattle are sources of profit, therefore, should be well cared for. By the timely use of Foutz's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders, the lives of many valuable animals will be saved.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular, Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N.Y.

The first American play put upon the stage was "The Contrast," written by Royal Tyler, of Vermont.

Vegetine

FOR

EPILEPSY.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—My husband has had Epilepsy for the past fifteen years. The past winter his blood seemed to be in a bad condition, and seeing the good results from the use of Vegetine in others, felt anxious to try it. Has taken some six bottles, and the result has been that he has had only ten fits in three months past; whereas, he was accustomed to having as many in two days at his worst, an effect that he did not expect. Am very anxious to have him continue the use some time longer; and write you to ask you what terms, or what reduction you would make and send me one dozen bottles.

Very respectfully,
MRS. A. C. COLE,
Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine.

St. Vincent School, Troy, N. Y.
October 5, 1871.

Dr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—We are truly grateful for your generous donation of Vegetine received last evening. A lady has been using it here, with much benefit to herself, who, for years, has been pronounced "broken down, worn out," etc. Frequently she was disturbed in her sleep by a violent nervous twitching of a foot, or the face, or the whole body. By taking this Vegetine she is enabled to sleep quietly, and her general health seems much improved, though she has a complication of chronic diseases to contend with. May God bless you for your charity to the orphans.

Respectfully and gratefully,
SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Harassing Dreams.—An unatural excitement of the brain and nervous system is the direct cause of sleeplessness, as also of harassing nocturnal dreams. Vegetine has a peculiarly soothing effect in all such cases, when taken just before going to bed.

Vegetine.

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Just buy the **Polyopticon**
For Magic Lanterns are outdone
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For photographs of any one.
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A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons Beaty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; **Upright Pianofortes**, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. **Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS**, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome, free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

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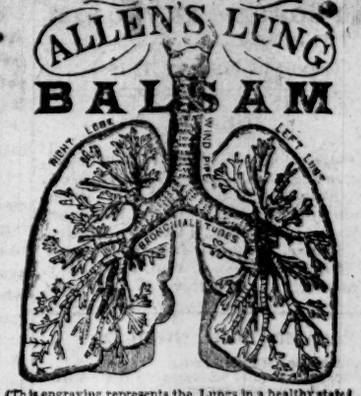

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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Stiff Joints,	Hollow Horn,
Backache,	Lameness,
Old Ulcers,	Swinny, Founders,
Gangrenous Sores,	Farcy, Poll Evil,
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and all external diseases.	and every hurt or accident

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

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That it is the acknowledged *Leader in the Trade* is a fact that cannot be disputed. Many imitate it; **None equal it!** The Largest Armed, the Lightest Running, the most beautiful Wood-work, and is warranted to be made of the best material, to do any and all kinds of work, to be complete in every respect.

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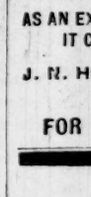

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